

A message from our Mayor

Please, allow me to present to you the City of Newark, NJ 2024 Water Quality Report, developed to communicate the science behind the superb water quality delivered to your tap.

Our commitment to deliver the purest and best tasting water to the 800,000 people we serve requires we constantly upgrade our systems with state-of-the-art technology.

This year we completed a \$20.5 million project at our Pequannock Treatment Plant to install an elaborate, best-in-class filtration system which doubled production capacity. We also renovated our operation control room and equipped it with the latest instrumentation and technology. Up next is our plan to build a forward-looking dissolved air flotation (DAF) plant, which uses nano bubbles to remove nano particles to further purify our water before it enters the treatment plant.

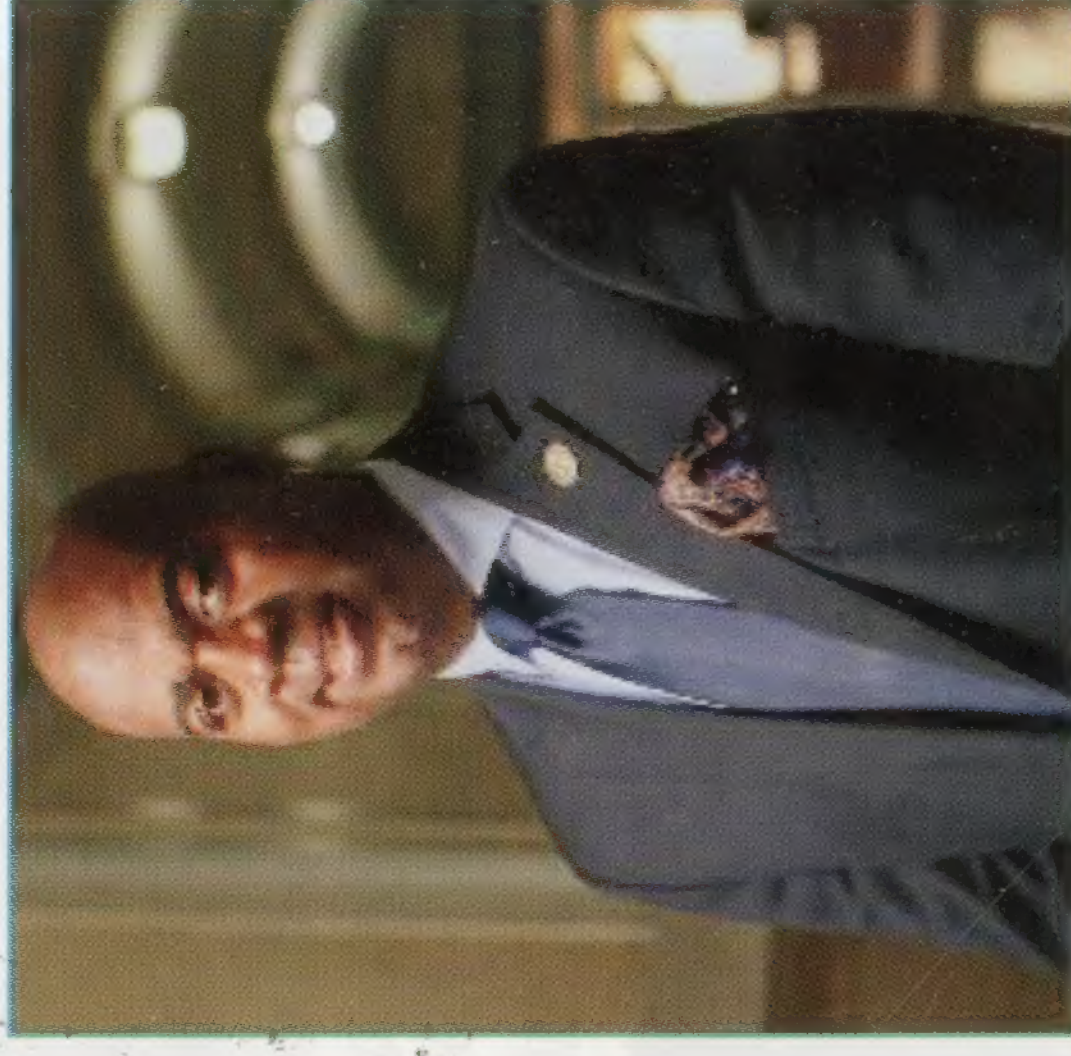
As with our completed lead service line project, lauded as a “national model,” we make these investments because we prioritize the health and safety of all Newark residents and the people who live in the municipalities that purchase our water.

This year’s Consumer Confidence Report affirms our commitment to transparency and details the quality and purity of our water. The Newark Water & Sewer Utility, led by Director Kareem Adeem, is regarded as one of the best in the nation, and the results in this report speak for themselves.

Sincerely,



Ras J. Baraka, Mayor



Contact Information

Department of Water & Sewer Utilities
920 Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson Blvd.

Room B31-F

Newark, NJ 07102

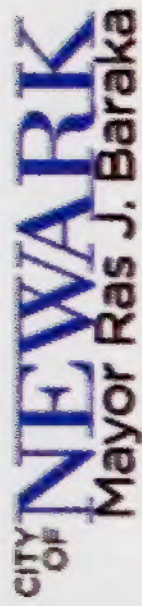
waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

(973) 733-6303

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, no later than three business

days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent

location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).



**Department of Water and Sewer
Utilities
Newark City Hall Room B-31F
920 Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson Blvd.
Newark, New Jersey 07102**

PRSRT. STD.
US POSTAGE PAID
NEWARK, NJ
PERMIT NO. 937

Ras J. Baraka
Mayor

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

C. Lawrence Crump

Council President/Council Member-at-Large, Central

Patrick O. Council

Council Member, South Ward

Luis A. Quintana

Council Member-At-Large

Carlos M. Gonzalez

Council Member-At-Large

Anibal Ramos, Jr.

Council Member, North Ward

Dupré L. Kelly

Council Member, West Ward

Louise Scott-Rountree

Council Member-At-Large

Business Administrator

Eric Pennington

Michael J. Silva

Council Member, East Ward

Department of Water and Sewer

Utilities Director,

Kareem Adeem

Glossary

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): non-mandatory, unenforceable guidelines established to assist water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations (i.e. taste, odor, and color)
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	Sequential Sampling: the process of collecting a series of samples in a row at an interior tap to evaluate water quality from the various portion of the plumbing and service line to the water main (in the street)
Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level: The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point of the distribution system	Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR): a federal regulation established to reduce illnesses caused by pathogens in drinking water, such as Legionella, Giardla lamblia, and Cryptosporidium; requires water systems to filter and disinfect surface water sources.
Non-detect (ND): an analytical result found qualified by a laboratory as less than the reporting limit or the lowest quantified level within the operational range of the analytical method	Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
ppm (parts per million): equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L) or 1 part per 1,000,000 parts or two thirds of a gallon in an Olympic sized pool	Turbidity: a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Newark Resources

Previously Issued Water Quality Reports

<https://water.newarknj.gov/waterquality>

Newark's Lead Service Line Replacement Program

(LSLRP and Water Filter & Replacement Cartridges info)

<https://www.newarkleadserviceinfo.com/>

Newark's Water Supply & Distribution Projects

<https://water.newarknj.gov/current-projects>

Newark Water's Regulatory & Design Forms

<https://water.newarknj.gov/forms>

Additional Resources

US EPA Drinking Water

www.epa.gov/safewater · (800) 426-4791

NJDEP Water Supply

www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply · (609) 292-5550

American Water Works Association

www.awwa.org · www.njauwa.org

2025 CALENDAR

Conferences and Meetings of The Newark Municipal Council

RAS J. BARAKA
Mayor

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

C. LAWRENCE CRUMP
Council President/Council Member-at-Large

PATRICK O. COUNCIL
Council Member, South Ward

CARLOS M. GONZALEZ
Council Member-at-Large

DUPRÉ L. KELLY
Council Member, West Ward

LUIS A. QUINTANA
Council Member-at-Large

ANIBAL RAMOS, JR.
Council Member, North Ward

LOUISE SCOTT-ROUNTREE
Council Member-at-Large

MICHAEL J. SILVA
Council Member, East Ward



Important Dates

Jan.	1	New Year's Day
Jan.	20	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday (Observed)
Feb.	12	Lincoln's Birthday
Feb.	17	Washington's Birthday (Observed)
Apr.	15	School Board Election
Apr.	18	Good Friday
May	26	Memorial Day
June	3	Primary Election
June	19	Independence Day
July	4	Independence Day
Sept.	1	Labor Day
Oct.	13	Columbus Day
Nov.	4	Halloween Day
Nov.	11	Veterans Day
Nov.	18-20	State League Conference
Nov.	19-23	National League Conference
Nov.	27-28	Thanksgiving
Dec.	25	Christmas Day

★ ★ ★ ★ ★	MUNICIPAL HOLIDAY
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	PRE-MEETING CONFERENCE
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	REGULAR MEETING
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	SPECIAL MEETING/CONFERENCE
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	PRE-MEETING CONFERENCE
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	REGULAR MEETING
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

All meetings of the Municipal Council are held in the Council Chamber, Second Floor, City Hall, 920 Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson Blvd. The first regular meeting of each month is held at 12:30 PM, followed by a Hearing of Citizens. The second regular meeting of each month is held at 6:00 PM, preceded by a Hearing of Citizens. Pre-meetings, special meetings and conference meetings begin at 10:00 A.M., followed by a thirty (30) minute public speaking session. Action will be taken at all meetings.

Kecia Daniels
City Clerk

920 Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson Blvd.
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(973) 733-6363

Resolution 785-1, December 4, 2024.
This calendar was issued in December, 2024.
Its source of funding is the municipal budget for the Office of the City Clerk.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28	30 31
APRIL	MAY	JUNE
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
27 28 29 30	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 30
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	14 15 16 17 18 19 20
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	28 29 30
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	14 15 16 17 18 19 20
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
26 27 28 29 30 31	30	28 29 30 31

Table of Contents

1 A message from our Mayor

2 Sharing this report

Source Water

3 Source Water Assessments

3 Source Water Protection

4 Potential Sources of Contamination

Water Treatment

5 PWT Treatment Processes

5 Plant Upgrades

Distribution & Delivery

6 Corrosion Control

6 Newark sets the stage for Lead Service Line Replacements

Stormwater Management

7 Green Infrastructure Projects

Lead Testing

8 Important Information about Lead

Detected Parameters

10 2024 Detected Primary Parameters

17 Glossary

19 2025 Calendar

19 Additional Resources

Please, share this report with everyone who utilizes this water (especially people who live in apartments, nursing homes, schools & businesses). This can be done by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand and mail.

To receive a translated copy of this report, additional prints or general assistance in an appropriate language, please call

(973) 733-6303 or email:

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

Contact Information

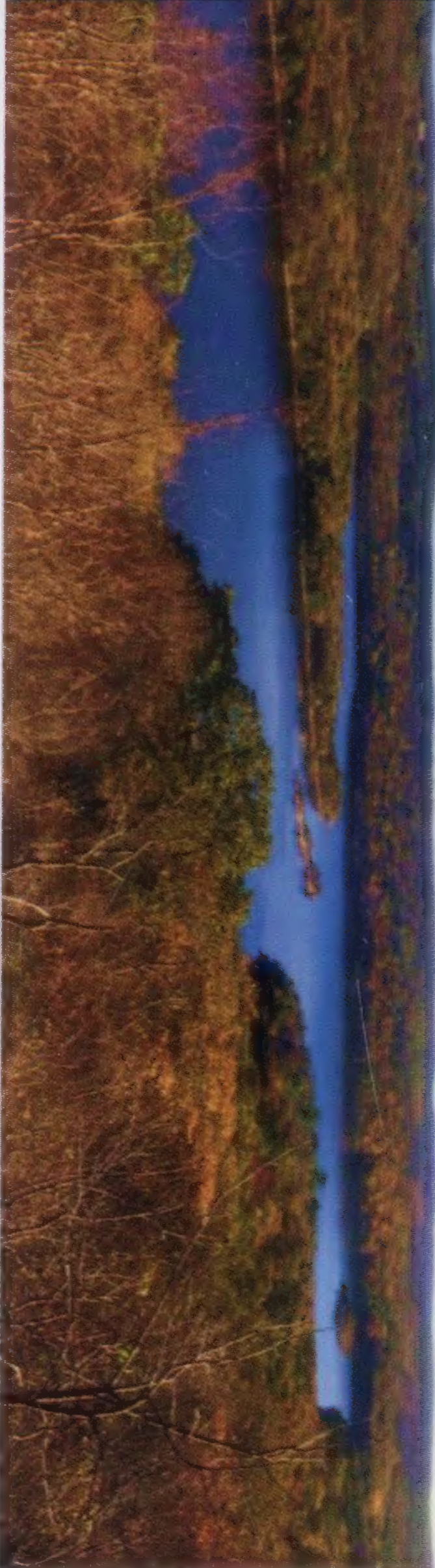
Department of Water & Sewer Utilities
920 Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson Blvd.
Room B31-F
Newark, NJ 07102
waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

Contacte-nos pelo e-mail
waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us
ou chame para (973) 733-6303 para obter uma cópia traduzida da CCR-2024 ou para solicitar assistência no seu idioma.

Contáctenos por correo electrónico en waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us o llámenos al (973) 733-6303 para obtener una copia traducida del CCR-2024 o para solicitar asistencia en el idioma apropiado

Source Water

The City of Newark owns the **Pequannock Watershed**, a 35,000-acre natural resource located throughout six individual municipalities.



Source Water Protection

Our dedication begins at the source. In 2020, the City of Newark embarked upon an NJDEP-funded project with the goal of **mitigating and controlling harmful algal blooms** (HABs) through **ultrasonic technology**. Since deployment, the City has successfully prevented the emergence of HABs in Echo Lake Reservoir.



Source Water Assessments

The water supplied to Newark's residents routinely originates from two adjacent watersheds: Pequannock Watershed & Wanaque Watershed (owned by North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC)). The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment for the Newark system (PWS ID 0714.001) and NJDWSC system (PWS ID 1613.001) are summarized below and can also be obtained by accessing NJDEP's source water assessment website at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

Surface Water Intakes	Pathogens		Nutrients		Pesticides		Volatile Organic Compounds	
	Newark	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium (2)	Low	Low
NJDWSC (5)		High (5)	High (5)	Low	Low (3)		Medium (5)	
Surface Water Intakes	Inorganic Contaminants		Radionuclides		Radon		Disinfection Byproduct Precursors	
	Newark	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High
NJDWSC (5)		High (5)	Low	Low (5)	Low (5)	Low (5)	High (5)	

Potential Sources of Contamination

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants commonly found in source water include:

Organic Chemical Contaminants

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Inorganic Contaminants

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming

Microbial Contaminants

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from birds and animals, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife

Pesticides & Herbicides

which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses

Radioactive Contaminants

which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities



4

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the

US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water Treatment

The City of Newark's Pequannock Water Treatment Plant utilizes oxidation, coagulation, filtration, and disinfection to produce finished water of an exemplary quality.

Wanaque Watershed water is treated at the Wanaque Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) before entering Newark's distribution system at the Wayne Pump Station.

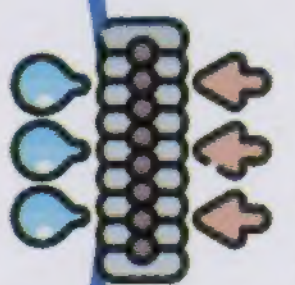
Newark's water is screened to remove large particulates and oxidized to particulate disinfection byproduct precursors, which are then coagulated and filtered out at the Pequannock Water Treatment Plant (PWTP) before being chlorinated for disinfection and entering the distribution system.

Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF)



In addition to the main plant (PWTP), the City is in the design phase of building a DAF plant to house an additional, preliminary clarification process. This process will remove suspended matter through the use of nano-bubbles.

Filter Upgrades



The media within the PWTP filtration basins are currently being upgraded & replaced with Granular Activated Carbon (GAC), which will mechanically remove particulates while also attracting organic contaminants through adsorption for more effective removal of disinfection byproduct precursors; ultimately decreasing disinfection byproduct formation.

Pequannock Aqueduct Rehabilitation



The Pequannock aqueducts are being restored & improved upon to prevent leaks which occur due to age and environmental factors and enhance the system through the installation of new valves, piping, concrete chambers and more.



Newark has set the stage for Lead Service Line Replacement

The City of Newark began a program to replace over 23,000 lead service lines in the City in March of 2019 and completed that task less than three years later. This unprecedented infrastructure project has been called the "national model for lead line replacement by Vice President Kamala Harris, safe drinking water industry leaders, and the media.

This was done with the cooperation of our residents and two pieces of legislation that allowed the City to change the lines free of charge to homeowners and to move block by block in an expeditious manner.

The first was a state legislature bill allowing Newark to use public funds on private property, since maintenance, repair and removal of utility service lines are generally the responsibility of the homeowner.

The second was a City ordinance that allowed the City right of entry to private homes to replace lead lines. This was done because 75 percent of Newark residents rent and tracking down landlords to gain entry would have been a time-consuming, if not impossible task.

These two laws, and the waiving of all fees for permits, are blueprints for other municipalities now using federal funds to begin lead line replacement.

6



Distribution & Delivery

The City of Newark's Pequannock system consists of **500 miles of distribution mains and pipeline**, which delivers treated water from the Pequannock Water Treatment Plant to your very own address.

Corrosion Control

To inhibit corrosion of metal pipes throughout Newark's distribution system, a corrosion control inhibitor – **Zinc Orthophosphate** – is dosed at our Montclair Re-chlorination Station. This chemical creates a coating on the pipes to prevent lead-leaching. Results achieved through sequential sampling suggest that the addition of orthophosphate began reducing lead levels in Newark's distribution system shortly after being placed in operation in May 2019. Since then, the City has constructed a permanent orthophosphate system for continued protection.

Stormwater Management

The City of Newark created a **Green Infrastructure Program** to enhance flood control capacities, increase groundwater recharge and improve stormwater quality.



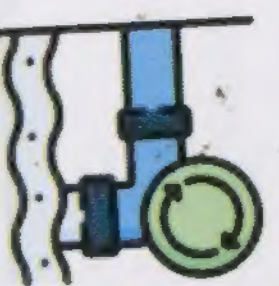
Drainage System Flood Investigations

Hydrological and hydraulic modeling is being used to assess flooding deficiencies and develop a cost-effective long-term solution for the Woodbine Avenue and Ivy Hill Park areas.



Green Infrastructure Management, Design & Construction

A city-wide program is underway, beginning with the recommendation of the most appropriate green infrastructure (such as rain gardens, bioswales, green streets, etc.) for each of over 100 sites across all five wards.



Netting Facility Rehab

The existing netting facility at Peddie Ditch will prevent floatables from entering receiving waters.



Ironbound Resilience Hub

The Ironbound Resilience Hub will mitigate flooding and the urban heat island effect, while serving in a community capacity-building role through the construction of new catch basins at the intersection of Elm Road and Lang Street and a subsurface stormwater storage system beneath the parking area at Ann Street School.

Important Information regarding Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Newark, NJ – Department of Water & Sewer Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the *City of Newark – Department of Water and Sewer Utilities at (973) 733-6303* or contact our *Distribution Laboratory at (973) 239-4493*. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A service line inventory has been prepared for the City of Newark in accordance with EPA guidelines. To access the inventory, visit the Service Line Interactive Map at <https://water.newarknj.gov/check-my-service-line>, where you can enter your address to view the recorded material of your service line.

The City strongly encourages residents to let their faucets run for a minimum of 30 seconds prior to use (i.e. showering, washing dishes, etc.). This aids the orthophosphate in coating the pipes.

Important Information regarding Lead

Have your child tested for lead by calling (973) 733-5310

The City has initiated a water sample-testing program for homes with lead-related concerns. Please, call us at (973) 733-6303 or email

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

or call our Distribution Laboratory at (973) 239-4493.

Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste or smell lead in drinking water.

Newark's City water falls well below the EPA's allowances of 15 parts per billion (ppb). While removing and replacing all 23,000 lead service lines, the City also introduced a new corrosion control inhibitor called orthophosphate to tamp down residual trace lead amounts in the fixtures and plumbing solder of older homes that contain lead.

Still, some residents may want to continue to use NSF Certified water filters to further reduce lead, like the 40,000 filters distributed to Newark residents by the City in August of 2018. The City also recommends cleaning aerators and filter screens on all faucets every week.

Newark continues to offer free water testing upon request. Please contact the Department of Water & Sewer Utilities at (973) 733-6303 or waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us to schedule testing.

To achieve maximum benefits from the filters, flush for a minimum of 5 minutes, after the water has not been used for several hours, prior to filtering.

- Flushing should be done through the bypass, when the switch on the faucet is in the up position.
- Flushing for a minimum of 5 minutes at a moderate flow-rate or more is adequate for most homes to discard the stagnated water in the service line and reach the water in the water main. Homes with a longer yard should flush for 8 minutes at a moderate flow-rate to reach the water from the water main.
- For pitcher filters, flush the faucet for a minimum of 5 minutes prior to filling the top of the pitcher for filtered water.

2024 Detected Primary Parameters

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the

US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD & COPPER												
	Unit	MCLG	MCL	90 th Percentile Value <i>90% of our Customer's homes were less than this value</i>		Range of Results		Sites Exceeding AL		Violation	Potential Health Effects <i>for Long-term Exposure above MCL</i>	Likely Source
				Newark	NJDWSC	Newark	NJDWSC	Newark	2024			
Lead	ppb	0	TT; AL = 15	ND	2.3	ND – 10.2	ND – 2.48	0	No	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	ppm	1.3	TT; AL = 1.3.	0.115	0.112	ND – 0.145	ND – 0.145	0	No	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress; Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage; People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level		

10

PFAS									
	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Results				Violation#	Likely Source
				Newark*		NJPDWSC			
				Min	Max	Min	Max		
PFOA		0	4	ND	4.2	ND	3.63	No	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
	ppt								
PFOS		0	4	ND	2.6	ND	2.61	No	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

*These results represent samples collected from Belleville Surge Tank, which transmits water into Newark Water Distribution System from The North Jersey District Water Supply Commission.

#The highest result for PFOA (4.2 ppt) was obtained in February of 2024. At that time, the U.S. EPA had not yet finalized an MCL for PFOA. However, the State of New Jersey had previously established an MCL of 14 ppt for PFOA, effective as of June 1, 2020. The result of 4.2 ppt was fully compliant with the applicable New Jersey drinking water standard at the time of sampling.

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS <i>excluding Lead & Copper</i>						
Unit	MCLG	MCL	Newark		NJDWSC	Violation
			Highest Detected Level			
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.00653	0.00961	No
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits						

12

TURBIDITY – a measure of cloudiness						
Treatment Technique (TT); 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	Unit	PWTP	MCL	Violation	Health Effects	Likely Source
Highest Single Measurement	NTU	0.91	TT	No	Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.	Soil runoff
				No		

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

DISINFECTION <i>by chlorine</i>						
	Unit	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Annual Average	Range	Source
PWTP	ppm	4	4	2.83	1.72 – 3.22	Water additive used to control microbes

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
	Unit	MCL	System-Wide Range	Highest LRAA	Violation	Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	19.3 – 53	39	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		80	15.9 – 70.9	54	No	

Synthetic Organic Carbons (SOCs)						
	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected Level	Range of Results	Likely Source
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	ppb	0	6	0.08	ND – 0.08	Discharge from chemical factories